

US ARMY DOCTRINE, COMBAT UNITS, AND MI ORGANIZATIONS

SUBCOURSE NUMBER IT0469

EDITION B

United States Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-6000

6 Credit hours

Edition Date: JULY 1998

Subcourse Overview

This subcourse is designed to provide you with a basic overview of the challenges of the US Army and US Army doctrine, US Army combat units, and military intelligence organizations.

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects the doctrine which was current at the time the subcourse was prepared. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest publication.

The words "he", "him", "his", and "men", when used in this publication, represent both the masculine and feminine genders unless otherwise stated.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION: You will be able to describe the challenges for the US Army and US Army doctrine, identify the basic types of U.S Army units, identify the four key forms of intelligence electronic-warfare (IEW) support, terms, and definitions associated with IEW system, and be familiar with units and what they contain.

CONDITION: You will be given narrative information from [FM 34-1](#), FM 34-10, FM 34-25, FM 34-35, [FM 100-5](#), [FM 101-5-1](#), and FM 101-10-1.

STANDARD: To demonstrate competency of this task, you must achieve a minimum of 70 % on the subcourse examination.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

[Subcourse Overview](#)

[Lesson 1: Challenges For The US Army](#)

[Part A: The Role of Doctrine](#)

[Part B: The Strategic Content](#)

[Practice Exercise](#)

[Lesson 2: Fundamentals Of Army Operations](#)

Part A: The Range of Military Operations

Part B: Joint, Combined, and Interagency Operations

Part C: Integration of Army Operations

Part D: Disciplined Operations

Part E: The Foundation of Army Operations

Part F: Combat Power

Part G: Intelligence And Electronic Warfare (IEW) Support To Military Operations

Practice Exercise

Lesson 3: US Organizations , Equipment And Staff Organizations

Part A: Organization

Part B: Equipment

Part C: Staff Office and Functions

Practice Exercise

Appendix: List of Acronyms

LESSON 1

CHALLENGES FOR THE US ARMY

Critical Task: None

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn the challenges of the US Army and the range of military operations.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTION: You will be able to identify the challenges and the most important features of War and Operations other than War.

CONDITION: You will be given narrative information from [FM 100-5](#).

STANDARD: You will identify the challenges and the most important features of Wars and Operations Other than War in accordance with [FM 100-5](#).

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publication:

[FM 100-5](#) (Superseded by [FM 3-0](#)).

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Army warfighting doctrine reflects the nature of modern warfare. It applies the principle of war and combat power dynamics to contemporary and anticipated future within the strategic policy direction of our government. It is inherently a joint doctrine that recognizes the teamwork required of all services and the extension of the battlefield in time, space, and purpose through all available resources and campaign design.

While the conditions of warfare change with time and circumstance, the qualities of skills, tenacity, boldness, and courage have always marked successful armies and commanders and will continue to do so. While reflecting the increased complexity and lethality of the modern battlefield, Army doctrine recognizes that advanced weapons and technologies are no better than the skills with which leaders and soldiers employ them against the enemy.

PART A--THE ROLE OF DOCTRINE

The Role of Doctrine. Doctrine is the statement of how America's Army, as part of a joint team, intends to conduct war and operations other than war. As a an authoritative statement, doctrine must be definitive enough to guide specific operations, yet remain adaptable enough to address diverse and varied situations worldwide. Doctrine sets the direction for modernization and the standard for leadership development and soldier training.

Army forces today are likely to encounter conditions of greater ambiguity and uncertainty, and doctrine must be able to accommodate this wider variety of threats. In doing so, the Army is prepared to respond to these worldwide strategic challenges across the full range of possible operations as part of a joint and combined team.

The global realities of today are in a period of significant change. Army forces may find themselves called upon to fight under conditions of rapid force projection that can build to major sustained operations in war and peace or that can terminate quickly only to lead to commitments elsewhere. Doctrine must be relevant to these conditions to be effective.

Doctrine should reflect new technology and its potential for the future, as well as its effects on Army Operations. Advances in technology are changing the way warfare is conducted at a pace now greater than ever before. At the same time, however, warfare remains a test of the soldiers will, courage, endurance, and skill.

Doctrine must accommodate the reality that Force Projection replaces forward defense as a more likely employment of the Army element. Army forces will have to deploy rapidly to operational areas. Doctrine must therefore provide an understanding of the difficulty of getting to the region of conflict with the appropriate force to accomplish the mission.

Doctrine reflects the strategic context in which Army forces will operate, sets a marker for the incorporation of developing technologies, and optimizes the uses of all available resources. It also incorporates the lessons of warfare and the wisdom of the Army's collective leadership in establishing a guide to action in war and operations other than war.

The American View of War

The Constitution of the United States establishes the fundamental parameters of the national defense structure, while national attitudes affect the nature and employment of US armed forces. The Army serves as repository of its national values and embeds them into its professional ethos. The responsibility for the conduct and use of military forces is derived from the people and the government. The army commits forces only after appropriate direction from the National Command Authorities. In the end, the people will pass judgment on the appropriateness of the conduct and use of military operations.

PART B-- THE STRATEGIC CONTEXT

National Military strategy, derived from national security policy, provides the basis for all operations.

- The Levels of War. The three levels of war, tactical, operational, and strategic, define the entire range of military operations and the links between tactical actions and strategic objectives. Strategy is concerned with national or, in specific cases, alliance or coalition objectives through the design, organization, and conduct of campaigns and major operations. Tactical battles and engagements are fought to achieve operational results.
- National Security Strategy and Policies. The United States national security strategy is founded on deterrence and the capability to project power to safeguard its national security interests and

objectives. National security policies establish the strategic goals and objective for specific situations.

- National Military Strategy. The national military strategy is based on the fundamentals of the national security strategy. The US military fulfills this by ensuring strategic deterrence and defense, exercising forward presence in vital areas, responding effectively to crises, and retains the national capacity to reconstitute forces.
- Strategic Goals and the Use of Force. The use of military force-in-demonstration or operation-combined with other elements of national power seeks to preserve, to protect, and to advance the vital interests of the United States (US).
- The Strategic End State. Military force seeks to end conflict on terms favorable to US interests. Tactical and operational execution are designed to support a strategic end state that ensures a lasting victory.
- The Strategic Army. The army's primary mission is to organize, train, and equip forces to conduct prompt and sustained land combat operations. The Army's capabilities provide the nation a diverse, deployable, and sustainable set of options that include strategic and operational logistics and communications capabilities. The Army must be capable of full-dimensional operations. It must train to fight as part of a joint, combined, United Nations, or interagency force. It must be deployable, expandable, and capable of achieving decisive victory.
- Theater Strategy. Theater strategies provide the basis for all operations plans and are designed to achieve strategic end states. Theater commanders transfer national alliance, or coalition direction into theater strategies based on planning requirements for war or operations other than war.
- The Training and Readiness Challenge. Leaders have the responsibility to train subordinates. Every commander, every soldier, every unit in a force-projection army must be trained and ready to deploy. Training to high standards is essential in both peace and war. Army forces must train and maintain the highest levels of readiness.

LESSON 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Instructions The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. Which of the following statements best describes today's doctrine?
 - A. Today's doctrine utilizes the ability to shoot, move, and communicate.
 - B. Principles which reflect past usage's and modern theories of war.
 - C. Reflects the strategic context in which forces will operate, incorporates developing technologies, and optimizes the use of available resources.
 - D. The ability to fight at the right place at the right time using forward-deployed troops.
 2. Which of the following statements is false?
 - A. The national military strategy is based on the fundamentals of the national security strategy.
 - B. The Army must be capable of full-dimensional operations.
 - C. Military force seeks to end conflict on terms favorable to U.S. interests.
 - D. The theater level of war is concerned with national or in specific cases, alliance or coalition objective.
-

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

1. C. Reflects the strategic context in which forces will operate, incorporates developing technologies, and optimizes the use of available resources.

Today's doctrine reflects the strategic context in which Army forces will operate, sets a marker for the incorporation of developing technologies and optimizes the use of available resources.

2. D. The theater level of war is concerned with national or in specific cases, alliance or coalition objective.

Strategy is concerned with national or, in specific cases, alliance or coalition objectives.

LESSON 2

FUNDAMENTALS OF ARMY OPERATIONS

Critical Tasks: 301-372-3014

301-372-2006

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn the fundamentals of Army operations and the four key forms of IEW support to Army Operations.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

TASKS: You will describe the range of military operations, describe joint, combined, and interagency operations, describe integration of Army capabilities, describe disciplined operations, describe the foundations of Army operations, describe combat power, describe the elements of IEW support and how they support Army Operations.

CONDITION: You will be given narrative information and illustrations From [FM 34-1](#), FM 34-10, FM 34-35, and [FM 100-5](#).

STANDARD: You will define the fundamentals of Army operations in accordance with [FM 34-1](#), FM 34-10, FM 34-35, and [FM 100-5](#).

REFERENCES The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:
:

[FM 34-1](#)
FM 34-10
FM 34-35
[FM 100-5](#) (Superseded by [FM 3-0](#))

INTRODUCTION

The US Army's warfighting doctrine reflects the nature of modern warfare. It applies the principles of war and combat power dynamics to contemporary and anticipated future battlefields within the strategic policy direction of our government. It is inherently a joint doctrine that recognizes the teamwork required of all the services and the extension of the battlefield in time, space, and purpose through all available resources and campaign design. The qualities of skill, tenacity, boldness and courage have always marked successful armies and commanders and will continue to do so. Army doctrine exploits those qualities, together with technology self-reliance, and the spirit of the offense that characterizes the American soldier. Army doctrine recognizes that advanced weapons and technologies are no better than the skills which leaders and soldiers employ them against the enemy.

PART A--THE RANGE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS

The Army identifies two types of military operations-War and Operations Other Than War.

- Operations Other Than War. Operations Other Than War can be conducted during peacetime and during conflict. During peacetime, the US attempts to influence world events through those actions that routinely occur between nations. Conflict is characterized by hostilities to secure strategic objectives. The prime focus of the Army is warfighting, yet the Army's frequent role in operations other than war is critical. Use of Army forces in peacetime helps keep the day-to-day tension between nations below the threshold of conflict. Typical peacetime operations include disaster relief, control, treaty verification, support to domestic civil authorities, and peacekeeping. US can use force to compel compliance. Regardless of the specific type of operation, a return to the environment of peacetime is part of the desired strategic endstate.
- War. War may be of a limited or general nature. In either instance, the army as part of a joint team, applies decisive force to fight and win with minimum casualties. The desired strategic goal remains directed at conducting hostilities on terms favorable to the US and its allies and retiring to peacetime as quickly as possible.

PART B--JOINT, COMBINED, AND INTERAGENCY OPERATIONS

The Army will not operate alone. The Army contributes a full range of unique capabilities for combat, combat support (CS), and combat service support (CSS), functions for sustained land combat operations as part of a joint, combined or interagency team. In this environment, the Army will also operate with other agencies of the US Government. Army forces must be prepared to conduct a number of operations other than war with a variety of government and non government agencies, other services, forces from other nations, and international agencies. Robust liaison will facilitate understanding, coordination, and mission accomplishment.

PART C --INTEGRATION OF ARMY CAPABILITIES

The capabilities of the US Army are best realized through the integration of its many components working in concert with joint and combined forces.

- The Total Force. The US Army, with the realities of a smaller force, conducts operations as a total force of the active component, reserve components, and civilians acting in concert with other services and allies.
- Types of Force. The Army recognizes three general types of combat forces-armored forces, light forces, and special operations forces which provide a balanced and versatile force mix, increasing the options available to the field commander to the joint force.
- Balance. Balance and a rich choice of options are key to success. Successful commanders do not run out of options, they limit the enemy's options instead. Only with the capability to parry and strike in any direction with sudden and overwhelming combat power can Army forces attain the ideal of quick, decisive victory.
- Combined Arms. Combined arms warfare is the simultaneous application of combat, CS, and CSS toward a common goal.

- Technology. The Army can best use technology in future conflicts only if it is integrated with doctrine. Doctrine must be the engine that drives the exploitation of technology.

PART D--DISCIPLINED OPERATIONS

Army forces apply the combat power necessary to ensure victory through appropriate and disciplined use of force. Discipline begins with trained leaders whose personal example, standard of conduct, concern for soldiers, and loyalty to subordinates create will-disciplined units and proper conduct of operations on the battlefield. Exercising discipline in operations includes limiting collateral damage-the inadvertent or secondary damage as a result of actions by friendly or enemy forces. Good commanders build training programs that forces the practice of law-of-land warfare and rules of engagement (ROE). Every soldier is responsible for preventing violations of the law-of-land warfare. Success results from leadership, discipline, esprit, and professional training.

PART E--THE FOUNDATIONS OF ARMY OPERATIONS

Fundamental to operating successful across the full range of military operations is an understanding of the Army's doctrine foundations-the principals of war and tenets of Army Operations.

The Principles of War. The nine principles of war provide general guidance for the conduct of war at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels. They are the enduring bedrock of Army doctrine.

- Objective. Direct every military operation toward a clearly defined, decisive, and attainable goal.
- Offensive. The means by which a military force seizes and holds the initiative while maintaining freedom of action and achieving decisive results.
- Mass. Synchronizing all the elements of combat power where they will have decisive effect on an enemy force in a short period of time.
- Economy of Force. The judicious employment and distribution of forces.
- Maneuver. The movement of forces in relation to the enemy to gain positional advantage. Successful application of maneuver requires agility of thought, plans, operations, and organizations.
- Unity of Command. Unity of command means that all the forces are under one responsible commander. It requires a single commander with the requisite authority to direct all forces in pursuit of a unified purpose.
- Security. The measures taken by a commander to protect his forces. Knowledge and understanding of enemy strategy, tactics, doctrine, and staff planning improve the detailed planning of adequate security measures.
- Surprise. To strike the enemy at a time or place or in a manner for which he is unprepared. Factors contributing to surprise include speed, effective intelligence, deception, applications of unexpected combat power, operations security, and variations in tactics and methods of operation. Surprise can be in tempo, size of force, direction of location of main effort, and timing. Deception can aid the probability of achieving surprise.

- Simplicity. Prepare clear, uncomplicated plans and concise orders to ensure thorough understanding. Simplicity contributes to successful operations. Simple plans and clear, concise orders minimize misunderstanding and confusion.

The Tenets of Army Operations. The Army's success on and off the battlefield depends on its ability to operate in accordance with five basic tenets: initiative, agility, depth, synchronization, and versatility. The fundamental tenets of Army Operations doctrine describe the characteristics of successful operations. The US Army believes that its five basic tenets are essential to victory.

- Initiative. Initiative sets or changes the terms of battle by action and implies an offensive spirit in the conduct of all operations. In the attack, initiative implies never allowing the enemy to recover from the initial shock of the attack. In the defense, initiative implies quickly turning the tables on the attacker. In operations other than war, initiative implies controlling the environment rather than letting the environment control events.
- Agility. The ability of friendly forces to react faster than the enemy is a prerequisite for seizing and holding the initiative.
- Depth. Depth is the extension of operations in time, space, resources, and purpose. Depth allows commanders to sustain momentum and take advantages of all available resources to press the fight, attacking enemy forces and capabilities simultaneously throughout the battlefield.
- Synchronization. Synchronization is arranging activities in time and space to mass at the decisive point. Synchronization includes, but is not limited to, the massed effects of combat power at the point of decision. The product of effective synchronization is maximum use of every resource to make the greatest contribution to success.
- Versatility. The ability of units to meet diverse mission requirements. Versatility implies a capacity to be multifunctional, to operate across the full range of military operations, and to perform at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels.

PART F--COMBAT POWER

Combat power is created by combining the elements of maneuver, firepower, protection, and leadership. Overwhelming combat power is the ability to focus sufficient force to ensure success and deny the enemy any chance of escape or effective retaliation.

The Dynamics of Combat Power. Four Primary elements--maneuver, firepower, protection, and leadership--combine to create combat power--the ability to fight.

- Maneuver. The movement of combat forces to gain positional advantage, usually in order to deliver, or threaten to deliver, direct and indirect fires.
- Firepower. Firepower provides destructive force. It is essential in defeating the enemy's ability and will to fight. It is the amount of fire that may be delivered by a position, unit, or weapon system.

- Protection. Protection conserves the fighting potential of a force so that commanders can apply it at the decisive time and place. Protection has four components; operation security (OPSEC) health and welfare, safety, and the avoidance of fratricide.
- Leadership. The most essential dynamic of combat power is competent and confident officer and noncommissioned officer leadership. Leaders inspire soldiers with the will to win by providing purpose, direction, and motivation in combat.

Combat Functions. Commanders integrate and coordinate combat functions to synchronize battle effects in time, space, and purpose. The seven combat functions are: Intelligence, Maneuver, Fire Support, Air Defense, Mobility and Survivability, Logistics, and Battle Command.

- Intelligence. Intelligence operations are the organized efforts of a commander to gather and analyze information on the environment of operations and the enemy, and may employ any of the unit's resources in the collection effort. The commander drives the intelligence effort. He must ask the right questions and focus the intelligence work.
- Maneuver. Maneuver is both an element of combat power and a principle of war. It refers to the employment of forces through offensive or defensive operations to achieve relative positional advantage over an enemy force to achieve tactical, operational, or strategic objective.
- Fire Support. The collective and coordinated employment of the fires of armed aircraft, land- and sea-based indirect force systems, and electronic warfare systems against ground targets to support land combat operations at both the operational and tactical levels.
- Air Defense. Provides the force with protection from enemy air attacks, providing the enemy from separating friendly forces while freeing the commander to fully synchronize maneuver and firepower.
- Mobility and Survivability. Mobility operations preserve the freedom of maneuver of friendly forces and include breaching enemy obstacles, increasing battlefield circulation, improving circulation, improving existing routes or building new ones, providing bridge and raft support for crossing rivers, and identifying routes around contaminated areas. Survivability operations protect friendly forces from the effects of enemy weapons systems and from natural occurrences. Hardening of facilities and fortification of battle positions are active survivability measures.
- Logistics. Logistics provide the physical means with which forces operate, from the production base and replacement centers in the US, to soldiers in contact with the enemy.
- Battle Command. Leaders must assimilate thousands of bits of information to visualize the battlefield, assess the situation, and direct the military action required to achieve victory. Command has two vital components--decision making and leadership. Decision making is knowing if to decide, then when and what to decide. Leadership is taking responsibility for decisions, being loyal to subordinates, inspiring and directing assigned forces and resources toward a purposeful courage in the face of adversity, and providing the vision that both focuses and anticipates the future course of events.

Joint Capabilities and Missions. The Army does not fight alone. It integrates its efforts within the theater commander's unified operations along with the other services, other national agencies, and often allied and coalition forces.

- Space Operations. Space-based systems offer significant political and technical advantages to force-projection operations, allowing quick access to certain capabilities without concern for national boundary restrictions. Intelligence, early warning, communication, navigation, mapping, environmental monitoring, missile warning, weather, imagery, and data processing are all enhanced by uninterrupted space operations.
 - Force Enhancement. This includes, but is not limited to, communications, navigation, weather, and surveillance support. Commanders use the capabilities of force enhancement to reduce uncertainty, to facilitate command and control (C2) and to moderate the effects of friction.
 - Space Control. The conduct of offensive and defensive space operations directed against the enemy's space forces to gain and maintain space superiority.
 - Space Support. Provides the military infrastructure to deploy and maintain military space systems.
 - Interdiction. Interdiction destroys enemy forces, delays and disrupts their maneuver, and diverts their resources from the main effort. Interdiction is a means to direct combat power simultaneously throughout the depth of enemy forces and hasten enemy loss of initiative and ultimate destruction.
- Air operations. Control of the air gives commanders the freedom to control successful attacks that can neutralize or destroy an enemy's warfighting potential. It also enables land forces to execute operations without interference from an enemy's air forces.
 - Strategic Attack. Strategic attacks are carried out against an enemy's center of gravity, which may include national command elements, war production assets, and supporting infrastructure. It focuses on degrading the enemy's capability and possibly its will to wage war. They are designed to affect the entire war effort rather than a single campaign or battle.
 - Counterair. The objective of counter-air operations is to gain control of the air environment. Counterair operations are inherently joint, with Army air defense contributing to the effort of the other services. Counterair operations protect friendly forces, ensure freedom to use the aerospace environment to perform other air missions and tasks, and deny the use of that environment to the enemy.
 - Air Interdiction. Delays, disrupts, or destroys an enemy's military potential before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces.
 - Close Air Support. Support land operations by attacking hostile targets close to friendly ground forces.

- Maritime Operations. Sea control gives commanders the freedom to project power through the strategic and operational movement of forces by sea, to protect sea lines of communications (SLOC's), to secure littoral areas from sea-based threats, and to execute air and land operations from the sea.
 - Sea Control. The purpose of sea control operations is to gain control of defined sea areas in the air, on the surface, and under the surface. Naval forces perform antiair warfare, antisubmarine warfare, and antisurface ship tasks in sea control operations.
 - Power Projection. Support air and land operations ashore through the application of offensive navy capabilities. Naval forces perform strike warfare, amphibious warfare, and mine warfare in power-projection operations.
 - Surveillance and Reconnaissance. These efforts are a part of national intelligence gathering and the systematic observation process. These missions are effected to collect information from airborne, spaced-based, and subsurface sensors. They provide a wide variety of information necessary to the development of national security policy, force posture, planning actions, force employment and informed responses in times of crisis.
 - Airlift and Sealift. Airlift provides quick insertion and limited capability to move supplies and equipment for Army Element. Sealift provides the movement of large tonnages of supplies, heavy equipment, and weapons systems over the length of a campaign. Sealift also allows for the projection of power through amphibious landings and transport to ports within or adjacent to the theater of operations. Both elements extend the range of options available to military forces engaged in operations in peace and war. They enable a strategic army to project forces anywhere in the world.
- Special Operations. Actions conducted by specially organized, trained, and equipped military and paramilitary forces to achieve military, diplomatic, economic, or psychological objectives by unconventional means.
 - Naval Special Warfare Forces. Support the requirements of sea control and power projection of theater conventional naval forces. They include Sea-Air-Land (SEAL) teams, SEAL delivery vehicle teams, special boat units, and naval special warfare (NSW) units.
 - Air Force Operations Forces. Provide aircraft for a variety of special operations force (SOF) missions: infiltrating, exfiltrating, and resupplying SOF, aerial refueling, psychological operations (PSYOP) and fire support.
 - Army Special Operations Forces. There are five types of units: Special Forces, Rangers, Army special operations aviation, PSYOP, and civil affairs. Army special operations forces (ARSOF) are effective in insurgencies, counterinsurgencies, contingency operations, peace operations, and counterterrorism operations. They also participate in foreign internal defense efforts, in humanitarian and civic assistance programs, and in demonstrating UD presence in troubled regions.

- **Tactical Units.** Army commanders use a variety of army units to generate combat power. Commanders may task-organize maneuver units for a particular mission to improve their combined arms capabilities.

- **Infantry.** The five types of infantry forces are light, airborne, air assaults, ranger and mechanized. Each has its own special skills and specific organizational design, but all share the common mission to close with and destroy the enemy. Airborne and air assault forces are most readily distinguished by their means of entry into battle. Rangers serve both as a type of infantry and as SOF. Regardless of their mode of conveyance--by aircraft, by armored vehicle, by truck, or by foot--they all serve as a key element of combat power in close combat.
- **Armor.** In mounted warfare, the tank is the primary offensive weapon. Its firepower, protection from enemy fire, and speed create the shock effect necessary to disrupt or defeat the enemy. Light armored units can participate in a variety of Army operations, including rapid worldwide deployment, throughout a wide range of environments.
- **Cavalry.** The basic missions of cavalry units are reconnaissance, security, and economy of force. The ability of cavalry units to find the enemy, to develop the situation, and to provide the commander with reaction time and security also make them ideal for operating in an economy-of-force role.
- **Army Aviation.** The firepower, agility, and speed of Army aviation permit ground commanders to close with and defeat a wide range of enemy forces. Attack helicopters are ideally suited to rapid reaction in close, deep, or rear operations, and can favorably influence the battle when ground forces are decisively engaged. Scout helicopters provide a wide range of armed and unarmed reconnaissance and security capabilities. Utility aircraft provide airmobile and air assault capabilities for dismounted infantry and ground antitank units as well as providing a full range of critical CSS to forces throughout the battlefield.
- **Field Artillery.** A principal means of fire support in fire and maneuver. Field artillery can neutralize, suppress, or destroy enemy direct fire forces, attack enemy artillery and mortars, and deliver scatterable mines to isolate and interdict enemy forces or protect friendly operations.
- **Air Defense Artillery (ADA).** ADA provides tactical and operational-level-force protection. They contribute to the intelligence and electronic warfare effort by gathering and disseminating information about the enemy air order of battle. They also contribute to the deep battle by denying the enemy his own reconnaissance and command and control aircraft. They also provide information on enemy surface-to-surface missile launch points to our deep-attack systems.
- **Engineers.** Engineers execute mobility, countermobility and survivability missions in the forward combat zone and provide sustainment engineering for support forces. Topographic engineers provide terrain analysis and map products.

- Military Intelligence (MI). MI units are capable of exploiting signals, imagery, signatures, counterintelligence, and human intelligence to provide the commander with early warning on enemy intentions, intelligence-preparation-of-the-battlefield, situation development, target development, force projection, and battle damage assessment. They can also direct electronic warfare against enemy C2, fire direction, and electronic guidance systems, as well as provide critical counterintelligence support to friendly command force protection programs.
- Supporting Units. Other units perform CS and CSS functions in wartime and offer a variety of mission capabilities in operations other than war. Chemical, finance, legal, health, service support, military police (MP), personnel, maintenance, ammunition, public affairs, signal, supply, field services, and transportation units are all indispensable to operations and offer a range of capabilities necessary to a versatile force.

PART G--INTELLIGENCE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (IEW) SUPPORT TO MILITARY OPERATIONS

MI accomplishes its mission through six primary tasks which generate intelligence synchronized to support the commanders mission and intelligence requirements: provide indications and warnings, perform intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB), perform situation development, perform target development and support to targeting, support force protection, and perform battle damage assessment (BDA).

Indications and Warnings (I&W). The commander uses I&W for early warning to prevent surprise through anticipation and reduce the risk from enemy actions that are counter to planning assumptions.

Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB). IPB is a systematic, continuous process of analyzing the threat and environment in a specific geographic area.

Situation Development. The analyst takes information collected from all sources under differing circumstances, and concludes the enemy's most probable course of action. The analyst uses intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) to assist in integration of information concerning the enemy, weather, and terrain.

Collection Management (CM) is the use of limited resources to collect the necessary information to answer the commanders intelligence requirements. CM is used to determine the enemy's capabilities and intentions.

Risk Assessment is weighing the outcome of our own plans against the enemy's capabilities and intentions.

Target Development. This process is employed to provide target locations and to cope with the dilemma of having more targets than attack assets.

High Value Targets (HVTs) are directly related to forces or facilities critical to the enemy and his desired course of action.

High Payoff Targets (HPTs) are selected from the list of HVTs as being critical to the friendly plan. These HPTs are the focus of the friendly collection effort and the maneuver and attack effort.

Electronic Warfare (EW). EW is an element of combat power that locates the enemy and destroys his means to communicate.

Electronic Warfare Support (ES). Actions taken to search for, intercept, locate, and exploit enemy communications (radios) and noncommunications emitters (radars).

Electronic Attack (EA). Uses lethal (directed energy) and nonlethal (jamming) electromagnetic energy to disrupt, damage, destroy, and kill enemy forces.

Electronic Protection (EP). Protects personnel, facilities, or equipment from the effects of friendly or enemy EW which degrades or destroys friendly communications and noncommunications capabilities.

Multidiscipline Counterintelligence (MDCI). MDCI is a multidisciplined effort designed to counter enemy all-source collection attempts. MDCI concentrates on identifying and targeting reconnaissance, intelligence, surveillance, and target acquisition (RISTA) efforts in our rear operations and focuses on the human intelligence (HUMINT) threat. It provides support to deception, rear operations, and OPSEC.

Force Protection. Intelligence operations, MDCI in particular, identify, locate, and target an enemy's ability to target and affect friendly forces, facilities, and operations.

Battle Damage Assessment (BDA). The timely and accurate estimate of damage resulting from the application of military force, either lethal or nonlethal, against an objective or target.

The key players in fusing IEW into the overall tactical concept are the intelligence and operations staffs. Generally, the responsibilities of intelligence belong to the G2/S2, but much coordination is done between them and the G3/S3.

The G2 and S2 are responsible for information regarding the enemy, weather, and terrain. Using what they know about the enemy, they think like enemy commanders and view the battlefield from an enemy point of view. They direct the intelligence effort to reduce uncertainties, provide commanders with estimates, and view patterns of enemy activity that serve as indicators. They direct and process to give meaning and value to seemingly insignificant bits of information.

The G3 and S3 have staff responsibility for planning and directing the OPSEC, deception, and EW operations of the command. They determine the best methods for exploiting the intelligence provided by the G2 and S2.

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Instructions The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. What type of air operation protects friendly forces and ensures freedom to use the aerospace environment?
 - A. Counterair.
 - B. Strategic air.
 - C. Close air support.
 - D. Air interdiction.
2. Who has the responsibility for planning and directing OPSEC, deception, and electronic warfare operations of the command?
 - A. G2/S2.
 - B. Collection manager.
 - C. G3/S3.
 - D. ACE chief.
3. Technology is the engine that drives the establishment of doctrine?
 - A. True.
 - B. False.
4. Which principle of war synchronizes all the elements of combat power where they will have decisive effect on an enemy force in a short period of time?
 - A. Economy of force.
 - B. Mass.
 - C. Maneuver.
 - D. Offense.

5. The ability of units to operate across the full range of military operations and to perform at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels best describes which tenet of Army operations?
- A. Depth.
 - B. Agility.
 - C. Synchronization.
 - D. Versatility.

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

1. [A. Counterair.](#)

Counterair protects friendly forces and ensures freedom to use the aerospace environment.

2. [C. G3/S3.](#)

G3/S3 has the responsibility for planning and directing OPSEC, deception, and EW operations of the command.

3. [B. False.](#)

Doctrine must be the engine that drives the exploitation of technology.

4. [B. Mass.](#)

Mass synchronizes all the elements of combat power where they will have decisive effect on an enemy force in a short period of time.

5. [D. Versatility.](#)

Versatility gives units the ability to operate across the full range of military operations and to perform at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels.

LESSON 3

US ARMY ORGANIZATIONS, EQUIPMENT, and STAFF ELEMENTS

Critical Task: NONE

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn about the five types US divisions, their subordinate units, and key equipment.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

TASKS: You will identify the five types of US Army divisions, subordinate organizations, key equipment, and staff positions with special emphasis given to supporting military intelligence (MI) units.

CONDITION: You will be given narrative information from FM 34-10, FM 34-25, FM 34-35, [FM 71-100](#), and FM 101-10-1/1.

STANDARD: You will gain an understanding of US Army organizations and equipment in accordance with FM 34-10, FM 34-25, FM 34-35, [FM 71-100](#), and FM 100-10-1/1.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

FM 34-10
FM 34-25
FM 34-35
[FM 71-100](#)
FM 100-10-1/1.

INTRODUCTION

Doctrinal and technology changes since the Gulf War have been significant and have forced the US Army to adopt new organizational structures and equipment to meet an ever more sophisticated threat. This document reflects the more significant of those changes.

Within the US Army, there are three kinds of divisions (heavy, medium, and light) of which there are five types. These include Armor, Mechanized Infantry, Infantry, Air Assault, and Airborne. While differing in mission, manning, and equipment, the five divisions possess a number of similarities that are outlined in [Figure 3-1](#).

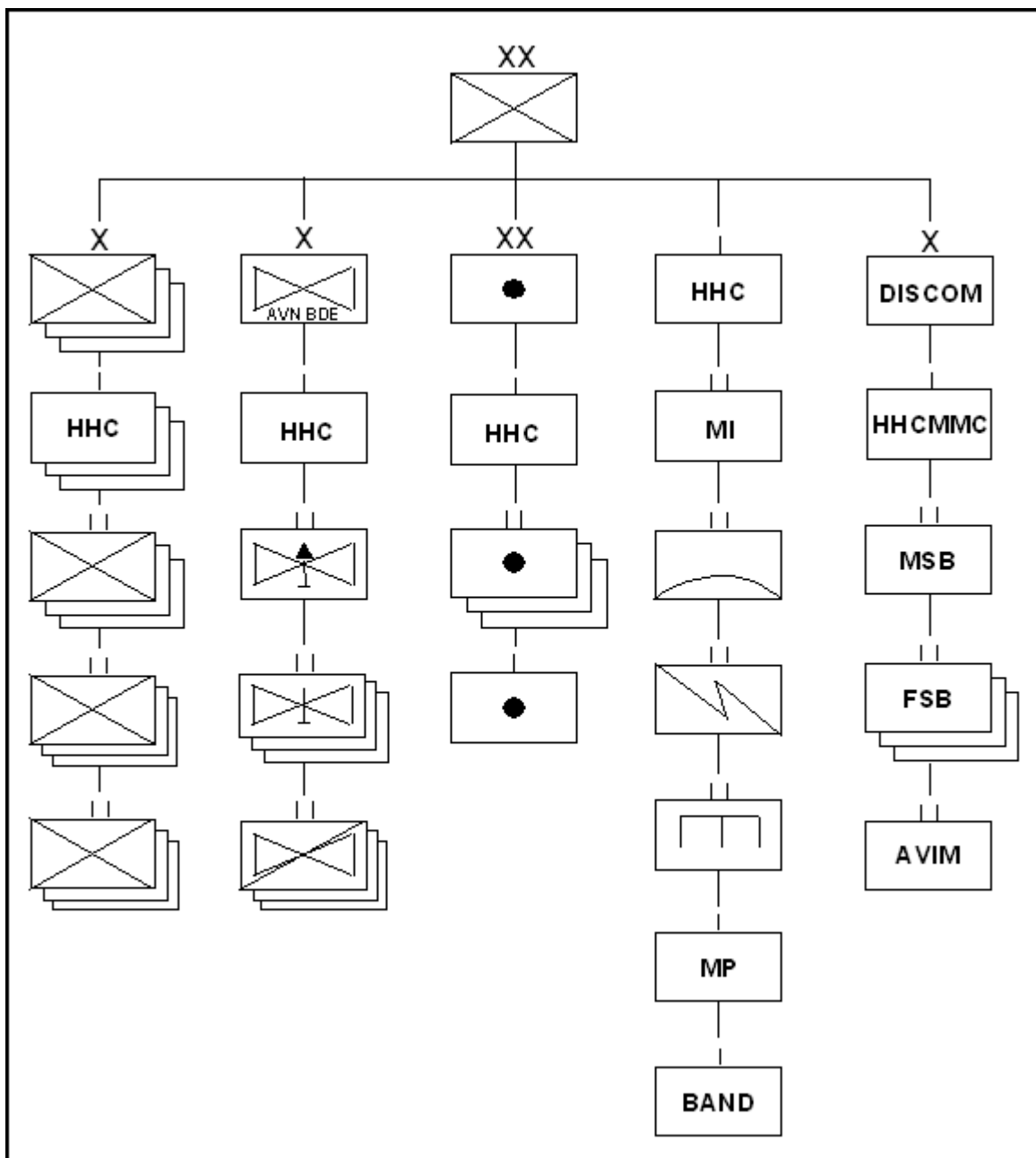


Figure 3-1. Example of Division Structure.

PART A--ORGANIZATION

Corps. The Corps is the largest tactical unit in the US Army. The organization of a corps is flexible with no established table of organization and equipment. A corps is tailored for the theater it is deployed to, its mission and the organization of the forces that it must support. Once tailored, the corps contains all the combat, combat support, and combat service support capabilities required to sustain operations for a considerable period. The corps structure will change based on the factors of mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available (METT-T). It may control combat forces ranging in size from a reinforced task force to a five-division force. A corps may even be the headquarters for a joint task force controlling forces from other services. A corps may be assigned divisions of any type required by the theater and the mission.

Heavy Division (Hvy Div). The mission of armored and mechanized infantry divisions is to close with and destroy the enemy by firepower, mobility, and shock effect. Armored units, heavy armored task forces, mechanized units, and mechanized task forces move, attack, and defend to defeat the enemy in close combat. Armored and mechanized units fight along with other combat and combat support units as a combined arms team. Their mobility; armor protection; and lethal, long-range, direct firepower contribute to the shock action required to defeat enemy forces. These characteristics also enable armored, mechanized, and cavalry forces to apply combat power through the depth of the battlefield, to disperse forces over wide areas, and to concentrate combat power at the decisive time and place.

- **Maneuver Battalions.** The heavy division, either armored or mechanized infantry, has nine maneuver battalions. The normal mix of maneuver battalions for an armored division is five tank battalions and four mechanized battalions. The mechanized division has five mechanized battalions and four tank battalions. The tactical situation and the commander's concept for accomplishing the mission dictate the allocation of these nine maneuver battalions to the three brigade command and control headquarters.
- **Armor Battalion.** Normally there are five armor battalions in an armored division and four armored in the mechanized infantry division. The armor battalion is well suited to operations that require mobility, direct firepower, and armor protection. It is well adapted for exploitation, pursuit, and disruption of the enemy's rear and subsequent echelons of defense. It contributes mobility, firepower, and shock effect to the combined arms team. Armor shielding reduces the vulnerability of soldiers to hostile fire and permits rapid exploitation through contaminated areas. An armor battalion requires more combat service support than the mechanized infantry battalion and is more sensitive to difficult terrain and barriers. The armor battalion usually is assigned to a brigade but can reinforce other units in offensive and defensive operations, can be cross-reinforced to form a combined arms task force, or employed without attachments. The armor battalion consists of headquarters and headquarters company and four tank companies.
- **Mechanized Infantry Battalion.** The Mech Inf Bn is organized and equipped for mobile warfare with the infantry fighting vehicle (IFV) of which there are three types, the M-2 Bradley and the M-113. The Bradley now equips all active component units and a number of reserve component maneuver battalions. The M-113 is to be phased out as the prime mover for mechanized infantry. Mechanized infantry operations are characterized by rapid changes in location and a requirement to fight mounted and dismounted. Mechanized infantry battalions require more combat service support than other types of infantry battalions. They are also more sensitive to difficult terrain, obstacles, and barriers than other types of infantry battalions. Mechanized infantry battalions are especially suited for employment in dynamic defense, exploitation, pursuit, and counterattack operations. When dismounted, they are well suited for holding terrain, operations in difficult terrain and in adverse weather, moving by aircraft, and breaching fixed defenses. Battalions are organized with a headquarters and headquarters company, four rifle companies, and an antiarmor company.
- **Division Artillery (DIVARTY).** The division artillery is the division's primary organic indirect fire support. The division artillery has the dual mission of integrating all fire support available, as well as providing field artillery fires for close support, interdiction and counterfire support to

the division. The heavy DIVARTY consists of a headquarters and headquarters battery, three self-propelled 155-mm battalions, a multiple launch rocket system (MLRS) battalion, and a target acquisition battery.

- Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Bn. The ADA Bn is composed of a Headquarters and Headquarters Battery (HHB), three batteries with Bradley Stinger fighting vehicles and man portable air defense (MANPAD) platoons, and a battery equipped with the Avenger system.
- Aviation Brigade (heavy division). The aviation brigade's primary mission is to conduct sustained operations throughout the depth of the division's area of operations. The brigade consists of a headquarters and headquarters company, a cavalry squadron, two attack helicopter battalions (one is a reserve component roundout battalion), and a general support aviation battalion.
- General Support Aviation Battalion. The Gen Spt Avn Bn provides command and control aircraft for the division and aviation brigade, field artillery observation aircraft for DIVARTY, electronic warfare for the MI battalion and general support and assault helicopter support to the division.
- Attack Helicopter Battalion(s). The AH 64 attack helicopter battalions provide the armored and mechanized infantry division commanders with a highly mobile, rapid, anti-armor capability. The battalion destroys enemy armor, mechanized, and other forces using fire and maneuver as an integrated member of the combined arms team. It is comprised of a headquarters and headquarters company, an aviation unit maintenance company, and three attack helicopter companies.
- Cavalry Squadron. The Cavalry Squadron is organized to conduct reconnaissance and security operations to the front, on the flanks, and to the rear of the division. It conducts intelligence missions and facilitates command and control in support of division operations. Although assigned to the aviation brigade, the squadron is often employed directly under division control. A cavalry squadron assigned to the aviation brigade of a heavy division contains a headquarters and headquarters troop, three armored cavalry troops, two air cavalry troops, and an aviation maintenance troop.
- Engineer Brigade. The engineer brigades are organic to armored and mechanized divisions. The brigades replaced the former divisional engineer battalion. Each brigade consists of a headquarters and headquarters detachment and three engineer battalions.
- Military Police (MP) Company. The military police company supports the forward, rearward, and lateral movement of personnel, material and units; executes limited area security operations; conducts enemy prisoner of war operations; and performs law and order operations in assigned areas as required. It is comprised of a headquarters section, a division provost marshal section, three general support platoons, and three direct support platoons.
- Signal Battalion. The signal battalion of a heavy division installs, operates, and maintains a communications system in support of division-level functions including command and control, intelligence, fire control, combat support, and combat service support. It is comprised of a

headquarters and headquarters company, three area signal companies, and a signal support company. The battalion has the capability to operate six mobile subscriber equipment area nodes.

- Division Support command (DISCOM). DISCOM is the only combat service support organization found in the divisional base. It is common to all divisions, although the internal organization of the respective DISCOM differs. It is comprised of the headquarters and headquarters company/material management center, the main support battalion, the aviation support battalion, and three forward support battalions.

Light Division (Lt Div). The mission of the light infantry, airborne, and air assault divisions is to close with and destroy the enemy, as well as control land areas, including population and resources. The division makes optimum use of offensive, decentralized, irregular-type operations by highly trained small units. Light infantry divisions are austere and capable of conducting independent operations for only 48 hours. They are experts in urban warfare, jungle warfare, and infiltration operations, and can kill enemy armored vehicles on any battlefield. The light infantry division is the most rapidly and strategically deployable of the various types US divisions. It is organized to fight as part of a larger force of a joint task force in conventional conflicts, or independently in stability and support operations. The ability of its command and control structure to readily accept augmentation forces permits task organizing for almost any situation, in almost any environment.

- The airborne division conducts parachute and air landing assaults and can rapidly deploy anywhere in the world to seize and secure vital objectives. The Abn Div is organized to be rapidly deployed worldwide to secure facilities or installations, reinforce already deployed forces, and to conduct a show of force. It can conduct parachute assaults into enemy areas to interdict enemy lines of operation.
- The air assault division combines strategic deployability with tactical mobility within its area of operation (AO). The essence of air assault tactics is rapid tempo of operations, over extended ranges. The division conducts air assault operations by transporting infantry and artillery battalions with necessary combat support and service support into battle with helicopters. Once on the ground, air assault infantry battalions fight like light infantry and their ground mobility is limited. The air assault (AASLT) Div is also vulnerable to enemy air activity and heavy forces.
- Maneuver Battalions. The light infantry division has nine light infantry battalions. Each has a headquarters and headquarters company (HHC) and nine rifle companies, each with an HHC, three rifle companies, and an antitank company. Both the airborne and air assault divisions have infantry battalions. Each battalion is composed of an HHC, three rifle companies, and an anti-armor company. The anti-armor company is equipped with 20 of the TOW heavy anti-tank weapons.
- DIVARTY. DIVARTY in the light infantry division is a brigade-sized element composed of an HHB, three towed 105-mm howitzer battalions, and a separate 155-mm battery. Both the airborne and air assault divisions consist of three battalions of 105-mm guns.

- **Air Defense Battalion.** The ADA Bn of a light infantry division is composed of a headquarters and headquarters Battery (HHB) and three firing batteries equipped with 12 Avengers and 6 MANPAD teams each. The ADA Bn of the Abn Div has a headquarters and headquarters battery and four firing batteries. Each firing battery has 12 Avenger and 8 MANPAD systems. The ADA Bn of the air assault div has a headquarters battery, three direct support batteries and a general support battery. The DS batteries have 12 Avenger and 10 MANPAD systems while the GS battery has 12 Avenger and 15 MANPAD systems.
- **Aviation Brigade.** The aviation brigade of a light infantry division has a headquarters and headquarters company, a reconnaissance squadron, and attack helicopter battalion, and an assault helicopter battalion. The aviation brigade of an airborne division is similar to that of the light infantry's with the only difference being that the air cavalry squadron has three air cavalry troops instead of the two that are in the light division. The aviation brigade of the air assault div is one of the largest brigades in the Army. It contains a headquarters and headquarters company, an air cavalry squadron, a medium helicopter battalion, a general support aviation battalion, three assault helicopter battalions, and three attack helicopter battalions (one reserve component).
- **Engineer Battalion.** The combat engineer battalion of a light infantry division is comprised of a headquarters and headquarters company and three engineer companies.
- **Military Police Company.** The MP Co in the light div is smaller than its counterpart in the heavy div. It consists of the division provost marshal section, a headquarters section, and three MP platoons.
- **Signal Battalion.** The light infantry division's signal battalion has a headquarters and headquarters company, two area signal companies, and a signal support company.

The Separate Brigade. There are no longer separate brigades in the active component and they are being consolidated into divisions in the reserve component.

The Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR). Each corps is assigned an ACR which has the mission of providing the corps with both a reconnaissance and combat security force and combat maneuver force. Unlike other units, the ACR is not self-sustaining and requires some logistical support from corps. It is composed of an HHT, three Armored Cavalry Squadrons, three field artillery batteries, an Aviation squadron, an ADA Battery, an engineer company, a military intelligence company, a chemical company and a support squadron.

- **Armored Cavalry Squadron.** The Armored Cavalry Squadron is composed of an HHT, three armored cavalry troops, a tank company, and one 155-mm howitzer battery. Each of the troops has two scout platoons and two tank platoons. The tank company has three tank platoons.
- **Field Artillery Battalion.** The Field Artillery Battalion has an HHB, and three batteries of eight 155-mm SP howitzers per battery.
- **ADA Battery.** The ADA Battery is composed of MANPAD/Avenger/Stinger missile teams.

- Aviation Squadron. The Aviation Squadron consists of an HHT, three Air Cavalry troops, two Attack Helicopter companies, an assault helicopter company, and an aviation unit maintenance troop.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNITS:

- Military Intelligence (MI) Brigade - Corps. The MI Bde serves as the principal agency for information at the corps level.
 - HHOC. Provides administrative support to the MI Brigade.
 - Operations Battalion. The MI Bn (Opns) performs IEW functions in support of overall corps operations. It provides resources to assist the corps G3 in planning, coordinating, and evaluating the OPSEC and EW operations. The Opns Bn hosts the Corps ACE and LRSD.
 - Aerial Exploitation Battalion (AEB). The MI AEB provides the corps commander with his deep-look capability through aerial reconnaissance, surveillance, and SIGINT collection. The MI Bn (AE) allows the commander to "see" the battlefield to the depth of the AO and beyond.
 - Tactical Exploitation Battalion (TEB). The MI Bn (Opns) performs HUMINT functions in support of overall corps operations. The only corps-level TEB is now at the XVIII Corps.
- **Military Intelligence Battalion.** The military intelligence battalion provides all-source combat intelligence and OPSEC support to all echelons. This support includes all levels of Communications Intelligence (COMINT), signals Intelligence (SIGINT), HUMINT, and Imagery Intelligence (IMINT) through the integration of organic and national level assets and databases. The battalion provides all-source intelligence analysis, production and dissemination; ground surveillance; counterintelligence; and signals security. The MI battalion conducts G2-task intelligence collection operations according to the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and information requirements (IR) through the analysis and control element (ACE). The ACE is organic to the MI battalion and operates under the direction of the G2.
- MI Companies. Provide combat information to their parent battalion and any unit with which it has a command or support relationship. There are three types of companies with the MI Battalion assigned at division. These are the headquarters and headquarters operation company (HHOC), Direct Support, and General Support Companies.
 - Headquarters, Headquarters and Operations Company (HHOC). Provides C² for headquarters elements of the battalion and elements OPCON of the battalion. It also contains the personnel who man the ACE.
 - The MI direct Support (DS) Company provides personnel to staff the brigade ACT on operations platoon. There are 3 MI DS CO per BN.

- The MI General Support (GS) Company provides COMINT collection, low level analysis, and communications and jamming support to the division.
- Analysis and Control Element (ACE). Is responsible for disseminating intelligence from the division command post (CP) to all subordinate and higher units and provides database access and broadcast dissemination of all division intelligence products.
 - An element of the ACE, the Collection and Mission Management (C&MM) section performs mission management for intelligence collection assets.
- Analysis and Control Team (ACT). Ensures a maneuver BDE asset rapid dissemination of combat information from the maneuver brigade staff to both subordinate S2s and the ACE.
- Long Range Surveillance Detachment (LRSD). The LSRD has the mission to provide long-range HUMINT collection against point targets. This detachment is only to be used for passive collection, not for combat operations. The LSRD are company-sized units found at the Corps Tactical Exploitation Battalion (TEB) and in light divisions within the MI battalion. There are six surveillance teams and two base communications teams.
- MI Co - ACR. The MI company is structured to allow organizational flexibility and tailoring to perform its mission. The company manages the ACE (a scaled down version of the division-sized ACE). The ACE integrates intelligence, EW, and OPSEC support assets and allows the integration of products both horizontally and vertically. The MI Company is organized with a company headquarters, service platoon, communication platoon, flight platoon, and two collection and jamming (C&J) platoons. The equipment found in the MI Co of the ACR will be the same as the MI Bn (Hvy).

PART B -- EQUIPMENT

M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicle (BFV). The BFV is the primary fighting vehicle for mechanized infantry, replacing the old M113. It is a fully tracked, lightly armored vehicle that has significant improvements over the M113. It has greater power and acceleration for improved cross-country travel. Its armament is a 25-mm chain gun, TOW antitank guided missile and a M240 machine gun in a fully protected turret. The M2 has a crew size of three and is capable of carrying a six man infantry squad.

Bradley Linebacker. The Linebacker mission is to protect M1 tanks and other forward-area forces against cruise missile, rotary-wing, fixed-wing and unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) attacks while the maneuver force is on the move or on defense of the forward division. It is currently fielded to Force XXI with more fielding in late FY '98.

TOW. This is a Tube-launched, Optically tracked, Wire-guided (TOW) missile, a heavy anti-tank missile system with a range of 3000m. It can be fired from tripod, helicopter, or vehicle.

M1A1/2 Main Battle Tank (MBT). The MBT is a fully tracked, heavily armored, combat vehicle. It has smoke capability and is armed as follows:

- Main weapon: 120-mm main gun
- Coaxial machine gun: 7.62-mm M240

- Commanders machine gun: .50-cal, M2

- Loaders machine gun: 7.62-mm M240

Paladin 155mm SP Howitzer (M109/A6). The Paladin provides the primary indirect fire support for armored and mechanized infantry divisions. It has a range of 24,000 to 30,000 meters with standard and rocket-assisted projectile (RAP) rounds. It is also able to continue operations in an NBC environment.

Multiple Launcher Rocket System (MLRS). MLRS is capable of firing 12 rounds singly, multiple round bursts, or full salvo. This system can be used for counterfire, delivery of scatterable mines or smart munitions, and against area targets to a range of 30km.

AN/TPQ-36/37 FIREFINDER. Locates enemy mortar and artillery weapons systems. These radars are organic to separate infantry and armor brigades, to the TAB at DIVARTY and/or corps target acquisition detachments.

Stinger Missile. A shoulder-fired, short range (4000m+), infrared (IR) homing system. The launcher is disposable and the hand grip is reusable.

UH-60 BLACKHAWK. A newer utility helicopter replacing the UH-1 in most roles. It has heavier lift capability and carries up to 14 passengers (ten combat ready).

OH-58 KIOWA. An observation helicopter used for reconnaissance. One version (the OH-58D) is equipped with special target acquisition devices and it is used for target acquisition for DIVARTY.

AN/ALQ-151 QUICKFIX. An aerial EP system mounted on either the EH-1 or EH-60 giving increased range and mobility. The EH-60 version also has EA capability. OPCON to the MI Bn, they are assigned to CAB for logistical reasons.

AH-64 APACHE. The newest attack helicopter in the US Army. It has several improvements over the AH-1, such as greater maneuverability, armament capacity, and combat endurance.

M3 CFV. The M3 CFV is the reconnaissance version of the M2. It has greater ammo storage and a lesser troop capacity of seven. Armament is the same as the M2.

CH-47 CHINOOK. A medium transport helicopter. Passenger capacity is 33. Cargo capacity depends upon climate.

AN/PRD-12 is a manpackable ES system. It is used for interception and direction finding. Within the Hvy Div, these are used as backup systems for the AN/TRQ-32.

AN/TRQ-32 TEAM MATE. A vehicle mounted ES system. It has greater range and accuracy than the manpackable systems. This system is also found in the MI Co of the ACR, and MI Bde.

AN/TLQ-17 TRAFFICJAM. A short range EA system used to interfere with enemy communication. Found in the division MI GS Co and the MI Co of the ACR.

AN/PPS-5. A ground surveillance system used to locate moving targets such as personnel and vehicles. They are attached to the maneuver brigades or battalions. The AN/PPS-15 is a manpack version with shorter range.

AN/TSQ-114 TRAILBLAZER. A tracked vehicle mounted ES system. Where the previous systems are deployed in trios to get locations on the enemy, this system uses five stations to get a more accurate location. Found only in the MI Bn (Hvy Div).

Advanced QUICKFIX (AQF) / QUICKFIX (QF) Flight Platoon. The QUICKFIX Flight Platoon provides the division with aerial COMINT, DF, and EA with three systems. It is organic to the CAB but OPCON to the MI Bn in the Heavy, Light, and Airborne divisions, and organic to the HHOC of the MI Bn Air Assault. Asset management is normally a function of the MI GS Company.

AN/USD-9A/B improved GUARDRAIL V / GUARDRAIL Common Sensor (GRCS). An aerial ES System mounted in an RC-12. Used to identify and locate enemy communications. Found only in the MI Bde AEB.

PART C -- STAFF OFFICERS AND FUNCTIONS

Within combat divisions, as in other tactical units, the commander must have advisors which assist him in accomplishing his mission. The staff officers and their areas of responsibility are as follow:

- **G-1.** The G-1 is the principle staff officer for the commander on all matters concerning human resources. The G-1 has the primary coordinating staff responsibility for the following areas: Unit strength maintenance, personnel service support, such as orders and awards, chaplain services, legal services, and financial support.
- **G-2.** The G-2 Is the principle staff officer for the commander on all military intelligence matters. The G-2 has the primary responsibility for the production of intelligence, counterintelligence, and intelligence training.
- **G-3.** The G-3 is the principle staff officer for the commander in matters concerning operations, plans, organization, and training. All operations within the division are coordinated through the G-3.
- **G-4.** The G-4 is the principle staff officer for the commander in matters of supply, maintenance, transportation, and services.
- **G-5.** The G-5 is the principle staff officer for the commander in matters concerning the civilian impact on military operations, and the political, economic, and social effects of military operations on civilian operations.

Units smaller than division that are authorized a headquarters staff are brigades, regiments, groups, division artillery (DIVARTY), support commands, battalions, and squadrons. Staff functions of these units are generally the same as those for higher staffs, however, most of the planning and coordination is informal and possibly more abbreviated.

LESSON 3

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Instructions The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. What is the primary fighting vehicle for mechanized infantry?
 - A. M113.
 - B. M109.
 - C. M69 A1/3.
 - D. M2 BFV.
2. What is the passenger capacity of the CH-47 CHINOOK?
 - A. 21
 - B. 33
 - C. 24
 - D. 34
3. What is the MAX range of the M109/A6 155mm SP Howitzer?
 - A. 30,000m.
 - B. 22,000m.
 - C. 24,500m.
 - D. 10,000m.
4. How many attack helicopter battalions are in the aviation bde of a heavy division?
 - A. Two.
 - B. Three.
 - C. One.
 - D. Four.

5. Which of the following units is composed of MANPADs, Avenger and Stinger missile teams?
- A. DIVARTY.
 - B. ADA Battery.
 - C. Combat Situation Battalion.
 - D. Combat Situation Brigade.
-

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

1. [D. M2 BFV.](#)

The M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicle (BFV) is the primary fighting vehicle for mechanized infantry.

2. [B. 33](#)

The passenger capacity of the CH-47 CHINOOK is 33.

3. [A. 30,000m.](#)

The M109/A6 155mm SP Howitzer has a range of 30,000m

4. [A. Two.](#)

There are two attack helicopter battalions in the heavy division aviation brigade.

5. [B. ADA Battery.](#)

The ADA Battery has Vulcan gun systems, Avenger and Stinger missile teams.

APPENDIX - LIST OF ACRONYMS

AASLT	-	air assault
ABN	-	airborne
ACE	-	Analysis and Control Element
ACR	-	armored cavalry regiment
ACT	-	Analysis and Control Team
ADA	-	air defense artillery
AE	-	aerial exploitation
AO	-	area of operation
APC	-	armor personnel carrier
BAT-D	-	battlefield deception
BFV	-	Bradley fighting vehicle
BN	-	battalion
CFV	-	Cavalry fighting vehicle
CI	-	counterintelligence
CJ	-	collection and jamming
CM	-	collection management
CMD	-	collection management and dissemination
DF	-	direction finding
DIV	-	division
DIVARTY	-	division artillery
DTOC	-	division tactical operation center
EA	-	electronic attack
EEFI	-	essential elements of friendly information

EP	-	electronic warfare protection
EPW	-	enemy prisoner of war
ES	-	electronic warfare support
EW	-	electronic warfare
FLOT	-	forward line of own troop
GSR	-	ground surveillance radar
HHB	-	headquarters and headquarters battery
HHC	-	headquarters and headquarters company
HHOC	-	headquarters and headquarters operations company
HHSC	-	headquarters and headquarters service company
HPT	-	high pay-off target
HVT	-	high value target
HVY	-	heavy
IEW	-	intelligence electronic warfare
IPB	-	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
IR	-	infrared
ITV	-	improved tow vehicle
LOC	-	line of communication
LRSD	-	long range surveillance detachment
MBT	-	main battle tank
MI	-	military intelligence
MRLS	-	multiple rocket launcher system
OPCON	-	operational control
OPSEC	-	operations security

- SP - self-propelled
- TAB - target acquisition battery
- TCAE - technical control and analysis element